OLD ENGLAND:
OR,
The *CONSTITUTIONAL JOURNAL.*

By JEFFREY BROADBOTTOM, *of* Covent-Garden, *Esq*;

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1746. [N°. 148.]

AS nothing can be fairer than a Review of paſt Tranſactions, by which we have an Opportunity of comparing them with the preſent, I ſhall, for this Day's Entertainment, give my Reader an Extract from a (*a*) Book I have already recommended. By it he will be enabled to judge of the Maxims, upon which our good Allies have formerly made Peace and War, and whether a War with *France*, back'd by ſuch Allies, can ever be profitable for *Britain*, if it can, by honourable Means, be avoided.

PURSUANT to the Preliminary Articles, or Propoſitions, which had been communicated to the Confederates, conformable to the Grand Alliance, a Treaty was open'd at *Utrecht*, by their unanimous Conſent and Approbation, in *January* 1712: And notwithſtanding the great Obſtructions given to it, was happily concluded *March* 31, 1713; all Care having been taken to prevent the Union of the Crowns of *France* and *Spain*, that the Nature of the Caſe would admit of; ſince there was but one Prince of the Male Line of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, now remaining, and that the Powers abovementioned, had determin'd, that the *Spaniſh* Crown ſhould never be united to the *Imperial*; ſpeedy Meaſures were therefore taken for paſſing the Acts of Renunciation, which would not have ſo eaſily been obtained, if King *Philip* had been in actual Poſſeſſion of the Dignity of Dauphin of *France*; and the great Mortality among the Princes of that Houſe, gave juſt Reaſon to apprehend that ſuch a Thing might happen.

Whilſt this Treaty was depending, a Ceſſation of Arms was proclaim'd for two Months, as had been uſually practiſed in like Caſes, leſt any Event of War might interrupt the Courſe of the Negociation; but that even thoſe two Months might not be fruitleſs, the Queen inſiſted, and it was granted, that *Dunkirk* ſhould be immediately delivered into her Hands, the Demolition whereof being of great Importance to *England*. She had formerly propos'd *it might be made an Article of the Barrier-Treaty, but the* Dutch *rejected it*. Her Majeſty had all the Reaſon in the World to ſecure this Point of *Dunkirk* by a Treaty, ſince it was not to be obtain'd by Action; for in the Compaſs of Fifteen Campaigns in the two laſt Wars, the States could never be prevailed with to aſſiſt in any Way towards the Siege of that Town, *alledging, it would be the Work of two Years.*

Certainly it was as lawful for the Queen to declare, without Conſent of the *Dutch*, that her Troops ſhould not engage, as it was for the *Dutch* to make the like Declaration without Conſent of the Queen; and that the *Dutch* did make ſuch Declarations, is ſtill freſh in every Body's Memory; for when the Duke of *Marlborough*, with the Concurrence of all the Generals, would have forced the *French* Lines, *Auguſt* 1703, the Deputies of the States refus'd to let their Troops march, alledging, That if the *French* ſhould get the Victory, the United Provinces would remain expoſed to their Incurſions: That the Deputies of the States acted in the ſame peremptory Manner on another Occaſion, appears from a Letter of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s, of *Auguſt* 19, 1705, wherein his Grace complains, in very moving Terms, "That at the Moment when he was going upon the Attack, when he had already flatter'd himſelf he ſhould ſoon have congratulated their High Mightineſſes on a glorious Victory, he found his Hands tied up by their Deputies." His Grace adds, "The Opportunity was too fair to be ſlipp'd; and that his Heart was ſo full, that he could not forbear complaining, he had not the ſame Authority in the Army that he had the preceding Year." Shall not the Crown of *Great Britain* have the ſame Authority over her own Troops, that the States of *Holland* have over theirs? Or, ſhall it be more criminal for a General in *Flanders*, not to follow the Confederates wherever they ſhould think fit to lead him, when, by the poſitive Command of his Sovereign, he was forbid to enter upon Action, than it was for a General in *Spain*, (afterwards Earl *Stanhope*) to ſeparate the *Britiſh* Army from that of the Confederates, at his own Diſcretion, without Order? Which *fatal Separation* was ſoon follow'd by the Loſs of himſelf and his Troops: And yet it would be hard Treatment to charge ſo great a Misfortune upon that honourable Gentleman, whom all Parties own'd to have then acted with a true Zeal for the Good of his Country.

The Peace of *Utrecht* may be ſaid to have been as general as any that was ever made; for all Parties in the War ſign'd their Peace with *France* on the ſame Day, excepting the Emperor and the Empire.

Here it is to be obſerv'd, *That the Emperors of* Germany *have not made Peace at* Ryſwick, Nimeguen, *or any other Congreſs, at the ſame Time with the reſt of their Allies*, leſt the Princes and States of the Empire, who, as Sovereigns, have a Right to aſſiſt at ſuch Conferences, ſhould, by that Means, have an Opportunity to juſtify their particular Claims: It has therefore been an eſtabliſh'd Maxim of the Imperial Family, to put off the Signing of their Treaties of Peace for ſome Time, that the Members of the Empire may be under the Neceſſity of ſubmitting their Pretenſions to the Imperial Dyet, where the Emperor has more immediate Influence and Authority.

However, for Argument Sake, let it be conſidered how far *England* had been blameable if ſhe had made a ſeparate Peace. *England* came into the Confederacy rich, the Allies poor; *England* in the War was become poor, the Allies rich; the Allies, tho' neareſt to the Danger, contributed leaſt to the War; *England*, the moſt remote from Danger, bore the greateſt Share of Expence: Whatever ſhould be gained by the War in *Europe*, was, by expreſs Agreement, to accrue to the Allies: *England* once intimated a Deſire to be poſſeſs'd of *Oſtend*; the Lords the *States* refuſed it with Indignation. The Trade of *Holland* was exempt from any additional Duties, ſome Branch of the Trade of *England* was every Year depreſs'd by new Impoſitions. The Trade of *Holland* was extended by the Acquiſitions in *Flanders*, the Trade of *England* to that Country lay under particular Diſcouragements. Would not the Queen have receiv'd the Applauſes of the univerſal World, if, in theſe Circumſtances, ſhe had told the Allies they firſt broke the Contract, by not performing their Part in the War, and ſhe was therefore no longer under any Engagements? Such a Conduct would have been juſtify'd by all Laws, ſacred and civil, and of all Nations on the Earth. The *Dutch* would have had the leaſt Pretence to complain, ſince it remains upon Record, That (*b*) the *Dutch* Miniſters told thoſe of *France*, in 1648, they would make a ſeparate Peace, alledging this only Reaſon, That it was for the Intereſt of their State, which they ſaid was to be preferr'd to their Alliances. They made the like Anſwer to the Miniſters of *Brandenburg* in 1678, at which Time they made a ſeparate Peace, tho' that Prince had hazarded his own Country to ſave theirs.

But ſuch was the Diſpoſition of the pious Queen towards all her Allies, that ſhe determined to puſh on the War with new Vigor, or to make ſuch a Peace as ſhould be to their common Satisfaction. With this View her Miniſters did, by her Order, ſign a Treaty with Mr. *Buys*, on the 18th of *December* 1711, whereby her Majeſty was engag'd to proſecute the War *Jointly* with the States, to make Peace *Jointly*, to guaranty the Peace *Jointly* when made, and to invite the reſt of the Confederates into ſuch Guaranty; but when the *Britiſh* Miniſters explain'd to the States, that by making War *Jointly* was meant, by a proportionate Expence of each Nation, according to the Quotas ſettled by King *William*, and declar'd, (*c*) that the Ten Thouſand additional Troops were given upon Condition, they ſhould prohibit Commerce with *France* as *England* had done, the States refus'd to ratify the Treaty which Mr. *Buys* had ſign'd on their Part.

When the Imperial Miniſters were told the Queen expected their Maſter ſhould bear his Proportion in the War; Count *Galas*, in a very ſolemn Manner, declar'd, by a Memorial in Form, That if her Majeſty had exceeded in Expence, ſhe was overpay'd in GLORY; that the GLORY her Majeſty had acquired, was infinitely more valuable than the Dominions acquir'd by the Emperor; and that if the Emperor had Money to purchaſe, he would have out-bid her Majeſty, and bought GLORY at a much greater Rate.

It has been given out by ſome, that the *Dutch* were willing to have come into the Queen's Meaſures, if ſhe had thought fit to let them know what thoſe Meaſures were: This is ſo far a Miſtake, that it is apparent they would not come into her Meaſures, becauſe they did know what they were, and that her Majeſty had procur'd for her Subjects ſome Advantages in Trade; for Mr. *Buys* declar'd, that if *England* would let the States into a Share of thoſe Advantages, they would neither obſtruct the Treaty, nor endeavour to wreſt it out of the Queen's Hands.

(*a*) *The Uſe and Abuſe of Parliaments.*

(*b*) *Vide* Neuville's *Hiſtory of* Holland. Tom. I. Book IX. Chap 10.

(*c*) *This Treaty had been negociated ſix Weeks, yet the full Powers bore Date but the 14th of the ſame Month* December 1711.

1641

When they found the Queen reſolv'd to make no Conceſſion of that Kind, their utmoſt Efforts were then employed to obſtruct the Treaty: This gave but too fair a Handle to the *French*, to raiſe as many Difficulties on their Side, and to this Cauſe it is to be aſcrib'd, that ſome Points were not obtained which might otherwiſe have been expected: To which may be added, that after the Loſs of Twelve Thouſand of their beſt Troops at *Denain*, and of three conſiderable Towns in *Flanders*, they could not reaſonably hope for as good Terms as they might have had, if they had agreed to a (*a*) Suſpenſion of Arms, according to the Queen's Deſire, by which thoſe Misfortunes would have been prevented.

But in Spight of all Oppoſition, the Queen purſued the Intereſt of her People, and when ſhe had procured for the Emperor an equitable and reaſonable Satisfaction for his Pretenſion to the *Spaniſh* Succeſſion, and for the *States General* a ſufficient Barrier, purſuant to the Grand Alliance, ſhe made Peace with her Enemies.

That this Peace was, upon the whole, beneficial to *Great Britain*, will appear from the following Conſiderations:

Firſt, That ſeveral Advantages were obtained for this Nation above what had been ever aſk'd before in our behalf, either at the *Hague*, or at *Gertruydenburg*, viz. (*b*) *Hudſon's Bay*, part of the Iſland of St. *Chriſtophers*, all *Nova Scotia*, or *Accadia*, with the City of *Port Royal*, now call'd *Annapolis Royal*, the Iſland of *Minorca*, the Town and Caſtle of *Gibraltar*, and the Trade to the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*. Add to this, that more ample Proviſion hath been made for the Freedom, Rights, and Immunities of the *Britiſh* Subjects, than will be found in any former Treaty whatſoever.

Secondly, From the Increaſe of our Shipping, and the Improvements of our Trade, which will appear from the following Abſtract, faithfully collected out of the Public Regiſters.

By what has been already ſaid, it is believ'd the Reader is convinc'd it was abſolutely neceſſary for the *Britiſh* Nation to have Peace, and that the Terms of the Peace ſhe had, were advantageous to herſelf and Allies; who were ſo far convinc'd, that the Ends of the Grand Alliance are anſwer'd, and the Power of their former Enemy brought within due Bounds, that they have no farther Apprehenſions from him, but think themſelves at Liberty to conteſt with each other for Dominion.

(*a*) *Among all Nations in the World, there has been generally a Ceſſation of Arms before the Concluſion of a Peace.*

(*b*) *Treaty of* Breda, 1667, *Art.* 10. *Lord* Hollis, *and Mr.* Coventry, *yielded up* Nova Scotia *to* France. *Treaty between* England *and* France, *for ſettling Peace in America* 1686, *ſign'd by the Lords* Sunderland *and* Godolphin, *yielded up* Newfoundland *and* Nova Scotia. *Art. 4th and 5th.*

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Feb. 17. The Van of the Army under his Royal Highneſs the Duke, marched for Dundee on Friday laſt, and another Diviſion on Saturday, which is extended over a great Part of that Country: His Royal Highneſs left Perth on Saturday Morning attended by Lord Cathcart and a ſmall Retinue, and croſſed the Firth at Kinghorn in one of the Men of War's Long-boats; he arrived at Leith about three, and was receiv'd by his Serene Highneſs the Prince of Heſſe, the Earl of Crawford, Officers of State, &c. (the Men of War giving the Royal Salute) and dined in the Palace of Holy Rood Houſe in publick. Having concerted the military Operations with regard to the Heſſian Troops, he returned to the Army Yeſterday Morning; the Caſtle fired a compleat Round on his ſetting out.

As to the Rebels, they ſhift and ſtraggle from Place to Place to procure Subſiſtence, ſo it cannot be poſitively ſaid where they now are: They have a conſiderable Body in Aberdeenſhire, and commit the moſt enormous Exceſſes to increaſe it, putting all to Fire and Sword who refuſe to join them.

Thirty nine Rebel Priſoners were brought by Water to Leith on Thurſday, and are confined in the Goal belonging to that Place.

Major General Cambell, at the Head of a numerous and fine Corps of Argyleſhire Highlanders, has joined the Army at Perth.

Several Veſſels laden with Proviſions are ſailed for Montroſe, ſo it is preſumed the Army will immediately march that Way.

The Duke of Kingſton's Light Horſe are expected here To morrow.

Edinburgh, Feb. 20. A Gentleman is arrived here by Sea, who left Cromarty on Thurſday laſt, which is a very ſmall Way from Inverneſs; he reports, that the Earl of Loudon had a Body of upwards of 3000, and had taken all poſſible Precautions for the Security of Inverneſs, in caſe the Rebels ſhould move that Way. The Place is ſtored with Proviſions, and Trenches thrown up in the proper Places for Defence. The Earl of Sutherland is with his Lordſhip at the Head of a numerous Corps, and others are daily reſorting.

That little Army is now finely equipp'd, having, beſides other military Accoutrements, received Broad-Swords, &c. by ſome Men of War from London.—— The Veſſel in which the Gentleman who gives the above Account ſailed, called at Peterhead on Sunday; there was no landing, and all quiet: He ſays, it was ſaid there, that a Body of the Rebels in Aberdeenſhire had moved further North. Lord Lovat was in Strathernick, and ſaid to be raiſing Men.——The Lord Preſident is at Inverneſs.

The Rebels, to the Number of about 700, with the young Pretender, left the Blair of Athol on Monday was Sevennight. When they got to Ruthven of Badenoch, they deſtroyed the Barracks at that Place, and went Northwards.

Sixteen Mules finely capariſon'd with his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland's Baggage, and eſcorted by a Party of Huſſars, is expected to arrive here this Night: Likewiſe ſeveral Troops of the Duke of Montague's Horſe.

The Duke of Kingſton's Light Horſe are all march'd Weſtward.

The freſheſt Advices from Perth are of Yeſterday's Date, and mention, that his Royal Highneſs propoſed to move as this Day Northward towards Dundee and Montroſe.

Yeſterday at a General Meeting of the Contributors towards the Edinburgh Regiment, it was unanimouſly reſolved to continue that Corps for ſome Time longer.

This Morning the Trade from London arrived in the Road of Leith, to the great Satisfaction of the Merchants.

A Man of War of ſixty Guns is come up, but the Weather being ſtormy, we do not learn her Name; it is ſaid ſhe has a great many Officers on board that were left ſick in Flanders.

A large Quantity of Money, under an Eſcort, is on its Way from Newcaſtle to this Place.

Edinburgh, Feb. 21. Mr. Stevenſon and Mr. Wright, who were moſt forward in the Defence of the Town of Stirling, after the Magiſtrates had conſented to ſurrender it, have publiſhed the following Acknowledgment of their Miſtake, which we inſert in Juſtice to the Character of the Magiſtrates of that Town.

"We Walter Stephenſon, preſent Deacon Convener of the Trades of Stirling, and William Wright, Counſellor, do hereby declare, that after we had ſeen the Numbers and Strength of the Rebels who were to have attack'd the Town, and for other Reaſons, we were ſoon ſenſible of our Miſtake in oppoſing the Meaſures of the Town Council: And that in place of holding out againſt them for ſome Months, we could not with all our Force have done ſo for many Hours; and we do now heartily thank the Town-Council for the Meaſures they took for our Preſervation and Safety; and we know that thoſe who were in the ſame Miſtake with us, are now of our Sentiments on this Head.

Walter Stevenſon,
William Wright."

COUNTRY NEWS.

Newcaſtle, Feb. 22. We hear by a Letter from Dublin, that the French Man of War of 70 Guns, taken at Cape Breton, is arrived at Galway in Ireland, in her Way to England.

The Rebels having printed a News-Paper at Bannockburn, near Stirling, containing a Journal of their Proceedings, and thoſe of their Friends the French, in their Favour, the following Gaſconade, inſerted in it, to keep up the drooping Spirits of their Party after the Battle of Falkirk, deſerves particular Notice, viz. 20,000 *French having landed in Suſſex, in England, were attacked by the Elector of Hanover's Army ſoon after their Arrival; when the French entirely defeated the Engliſh, and took the Perſon called the Duke of Cumberland Priſoner.*

General Huske, with about 3000 picked Men from the Army, and a large Detachment of Argyleſhire Men, are gone Northward, in Purſuit of the Rebels, and have ſent great Numbers of Stragglers to Perth. The Remainder of the Argyleſhire Men, ſaid to be near 4000 in all, are to accompany the Army to Montroſe.

To the Honour of the Memory of the brave Mr. Hall of this Town, Captain of Col. Monro's Grenadiers, we cannot omit mentioning, though late, that he ſold his Life dear in the Battle of Falkirk, in the following Manner, viz. Five of the Rebels having taken one of his Grenadiers Priſoner, the Captain boldly attacked them, killed two or three of them with his own Hand, and releaſed the Grenadier: But the ungrateful Poltroon immediately fled, and left his Captain to the Mercy of a freſh Poſſe of Rebels, who butcher'd him in the moſt barbarous Manner with their Broad-Swords.

Laſt Monday Night ſome Rebels impriſoned here, attempted to break the Jail; but were luckily diſcover'd before their Deſign was accompliſhed, and committed to cold Quarters, by being chained to the Wall.

Laſt Wedneſday Night Commodore Smith arrived here from London, and next Morning ſet out for Scotland, to take upon him the Command of the Squadron, now Admiral Byng's, who, it is ſaid, has Orders to return to London.

Several Ships are loading in this River for Montroſe, in Scotland, for the Uſe of the Army.

Our Fears of the Rebellion being now quite over, the Magiſtrates have ordered the Gates lately built up, to be opened as formerly.

Yeſterday the Duke of Cumberland's Baggage returned thro' this Town for London

It is certain that this Corporation is to preſent his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland with the Freedom of this Town in a Gold Box; and that the Company of Mariners here are likewiſe to preſent his Royal Highneſs with the Freedom of their Company in another Gold Box; as juſt Marks of Eſteem from grateful Minds to ſuch an illuſtrious PRINCE, who had, under God, delivered us from Popery and Slavery, and who is ſtill indefatigable in purſuing the late Diſturbers of our Peace.

LONDON.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Feb. 22. The King has been pleaſed to grant unto the Right Hon. John Earl of Portſmouth, the ſeveral Offices of Governor and Captain of the Iſle of Wight, and Governor of Carisbrook Caſtle, and of Conſtable and Door-keeper of the ſaid Caſtle of Carisbrook, and of Steward, Surveyor, Receiver and Bailiff of all Manors, Lands, Tenements, Woods, Hereditaments, and other Revenues within the ſaid Iſland, in the Room of his Grace Charles Duke of Bolton.

The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint his Grace John Duke of Bedford, to be Warden and Keeper of the New Foreſt in the County of Southampton, and of the Duckoy there; and alſo the Manor and Park of Lindhurſt, and the Hundred of Rudbergh, in the Room of his Grace Charles Duke of Bolton.

The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint his Grace John Duke of Bedford, the Right Hon. John Earl of Sandwich, Vere Beauclerk, Eſq; commonly called Lord Vere Beauclerk, George Anſon, George Greenville, and Henry Legg, Eſqrs; together with the Right Hon. William Viſcount Barrington, to be his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and all the Dominions, Iſlands and Territories thereunto reſpectively belonging.

The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Thomas Gordon, Henry Harris, William Adams, and James Ramſden, Eſqrs; together with Henry Yelverton the Elder, Eſq; in the Room of Richard Plumpton, Eſq: deceaſed, to be his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for granting Wine Licences.

The King has been pleaſed to order Letters Patent to be paſſed under the Great Seal of his Kingdom of Ireland, for granting unto the Right Hon. George Earl of Cholmondeley, and William Pitt, Eſq; the Office or Offices of Vice-Treaſurer, Receiver-General, and Paymaſter General of all his Majeſty's Revenues in the ſaid Kingdom of Ireland, and likewiſe the Office of Treaſurer at War within the ſaid Kingdom.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint the Right Hon. Pattee Viſcount Torrington, to be Captain of his Majeſty's Yeomen of the Guard.

Extract of a Letter from Commodore Knowles in the Downs, dated Feb. 21, 1746.

Whitehall, Feb. 22. This Morning in a very hard Gale of Wind I met with two French Ships, the Bourbon and la Charite, and took them both. They came from Oſtend laſt Night, and have on board Fitz James, and M. la Route Major General, and about 5 or 6000 of Fitz James's Regiment, with all their Saddles, Arms, and Horſe Furniture, and ſome Ammunition. I underſtand there are ſome other Officers of Diſtinction, but muſt refer for Particulars to my next. Their Military Cheſt conſiſts of about 5000 l.

Charles le Moyne, Captain of the Bourbon, declares, That on Monday Night the 10th Inſtant he put out of the Harbour of Oſtend with the Ship Charite, and a Brigantine called la Sophie, but the Wind ſhifting, he and the Charite anchored in the Road, but the Bri-

gantine got out, and has proceeded to Scotland, with about 100 Soldiers on board of Fitz-James's Regiment: That on seeing two English Ships they (the Bourbon and Charite) returned into the Harbour, and sailed from thence again on Thursday Night.

Wirtemstadt, Feb. 29, *N S.* The Whole of the British Cavalry is on board, except General Cope's Regiment, which is now beginning to embark. The Transports already loaden, are at Helvoetsluys, under the Command of his Majesty's Ship the Scarborough. Lord Dunmore is expected here this Night or To morrow Morning.

Edinburgh, Feb. 19. The Rebel Clans, who took the Road for Inverness, are much diminished in their Numbers, occasioned, as they pretend, by their having detached away Parties to bring back their Deserters, and levy more Men. Eight Hundred of them were seen at Ruthven with the Pretender's Son, where they blew up the Barracks, and then proceeded towards Inverness. By Letters from Inverness of the 11th Instant, Lord Loudon had got together 2000 Men there, and was fortifying that Town with a Ditch, placing Ship Cannon at proper Places, and laying in Provisions. He was daily expecting more Men from the Earl of Sutherland, Lord Fortrose, Lord Reay, the Monroes, and Sir Alexander Mac Donald. The Lord President had taken up his Quarters at Fort St. George. One of his Majesty's Ships was lying off Inverness. Our Army is thought to be moving by this Time towards Montrose, and probably Part of it is already there, were they will find Plenty of Provisions and Coals, which were sent by Sea. Since writing the above we have Intelligence, that the Pretender's Son has been joined by those Parties of the Clans, who had been seperated from him on the March, and had marched them into Strath Spey, the County of the Grants, there to wait till joined by the other Rebels coming from Aberdeen. Two Hundred Argyleshire Men are sent to Fort William, to strengthen the Garrison of that Place.

Perth, Feb 20. By the last and best Account we have, concerning the Proceedings of the Rebels, we are informed, that the small Party of them, which accompanied the Pretender's Son in his Flight, and who had burnt the Barracks of Ruthven, had proceeded to Burmont, but were stopped going any further by the River Findorn, and had given over their Threats against Lord London and Inverness. They were starving with cold and hunger, and not more than 600 in Number, tho' they gave out they were above 3000. They talked of going into Grant of Grant's County, to revenge themselves of that Clan, for taking up Arms for the King. The other Part of the Rebels that coasted along, have all quitted Aberdeen, but about 200, who are left there only to prevent Intelligence, and have 60 of their Hussars out before them at Stonehive. The Main Body are all gone up the River Spray, and have found it so swelled by the Rains and the Thaw, that there are no Fords for them to pass; and the Earl of Louden has, as we hear, drawn all the Boats to the North Shore; so that we have some Hopes of hemming in that Part of them. These last are not in so bad a Condition as the others, as they have been able to live well in the Countries they have gone through.

Whitehall. Feb. 25. The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. John Lord Monson, Edward Ashe, James Brudenell, Richard Plummer, Robert Herbert, John Pitt, and Baptist Leveson Gower, Esqrs; together with James Grenville, Esq; Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

Whitehall, Feb. 25. The king has been pleased to grant unto Thomas Gore, Esq; the Office of Commissary General of the Musters, and Chief Muster master of all his Majesty's Forces in Great Britain, in the Room of Daniel Boone, Esq;

The Reports of a Peace being concluded between their Catholic and Sardinian Majesties are vanished, even at Versailles; but since the Arrival of Count Wassanaer de Twickelo, and his having an Audience of the King and Royal Family, they talk more than ever of a general Peace, which has raised the East India Company's Actions to 117½.

The Day after the French took Possession of Brussels, they set a Guard of six Grenadiers upon the House of the Sieur C———, Author of the Brussels Gazette, forbad the Publication of his Paper, and carried him to Prison, under Pretence of some Liberties taken in that Paper with his most Christian Majesty and M. Saxe.

There are private Letters from the Hague, which say, that the best Politicians there look upon it as more probable than ever, that the States General will declare against France, in case the Preliminaries for a general Peace, which Count Wassanaer de Twickelo has Orders to suggest, should meet with a bad Reception.

They write from Portsmouth, that the Right Hon. General Philip Honeywood, Governor of that Fortress, has ordered Pallisadoes to be erected round the Garrison, and several new Works to be raised; and we hear, that he has also ordered a Fosse to be cut round the Common, for which Purpose, the Ground was purchas'd in the Reign of Queen Anne.

Four Prizes are arrived in Brest Road, said to be bound from London for Ireland.

Last Wednesday Night Mr. Thomas Hinchman, a Gardener of Mortlake, was attack'd on Barnes Common by two Footpads, poorly dress'd; who robb'd him of upwards of 7 l. beat him in a barbarous Manner, and then made off towards Wandsworth.

The Waters are so out at Beverley Bridge, near Kingston in Surry, that Foot Passengers are obliged to be wherried over in Boats.

Last Thursday Night the Tide was so extraordinary high, that the Court Yard of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and all the Grounds adjoining, were quite overflown.

Wednesday Morning a Soldier belonging to the Second Regiment of Foot Guards received 300 Lashes on the Parade in St. James's Park, for uttering several treasonable Expressions, and entering into Three different Companies, in order to obtain 5 l. from each. His Sentence was to receive 900 Lashes at three different Times (Two of which he has undergone) and to be turned out of the Regiment.

We hear that his Highness the Prince of Hesse, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, are expected at St. James's in a few Days.

We hear that a Vessel is ordered to carry back, to some Port in France, the Count Fitz-James, and several other Persons of Distinction, lately taken by Commodore Knowles, on their Parole of Honour, according to their Petition, lately delivered to the Right Hon. the Earl of Harrington.

The St. Matthew, Truant, from Marseilles, from St. Domingo, is taken by his Majesty's Ship the Phenix, and carried into Gibraltar.

The La Victoire, Prize to the Blandford Privateer of Bristol, (suppos'd to be lost) is lately arrived at Tenby in South Wales.

Extract of a private Letter from Edingburgh, Feb. 21.

'Things have quite changed their Appearance here, and Loyalty is once more triumphant. The third Column of his Royal Highness Duke WILLIAM's Troops are to march this Day from Perth to Montrose, in Pursuit of the Rebels, who fly from the very name of CUMBERLAND: all honest Men wish the King's Forces may come up with them——The two Columns which are already marched, were under the Command of General Huske and Mordaunt.——As for the Rebels, when they quitted Aberdeen they gave out they were to march to Bamff, in order to join the other Body under the Command of the Pretender's Son, which they pretended was marching thither through the Country of Athol:——But this gains no Credit here, where we are thoroughly satisfied, that in the Country where they are, it is impossible for them to subsist; so that instead of combining, they must undoubtedly separate into smaller Parties."

We are informed for certain, that last Week Sir John Chardin, Bart. did present, as an absolute Free Gift, his fine Estate and Seat of Kempton Park, near Hampton-Court, in the County of Middlesex, to his Nephew Sir Philip Musgrave of Edenhall, near Penrith, in the County of Cumberland, Bart. one of the Representatives in the present Parliament for the County of Westmorland; having settled it, after the Sons by his present or future Marriages, in Remainder, upon the Brothers, Christopher, Hans, and Chardin (Sir John's God-Son) who has taken his Degrees, and is now Fellow of Oriel College, in the University of Oxford.

BANKRUPTS.

Henry Wood, late of Lisbon, but now of London, Wine Merchant.

Joseph Robinson, of Idle, in the County of York, Butcher.

John Williams, of Birmingham in the County of Warwick, Peruke-Maker and Chapman.

This Day is published,

(Price One Shilling)

THE TAFFYDEIS. An Heroic Poem, in Honour of St. *David* and the *Leek.*

Arma Virumq; cano. Virg.

By HYWGI AP ENGLYN MARGONWG, *Son, in the Ninth Score Degree, of* CAMBER AP BRUTE, *the* Trojan.

Printed for M. Cooper, at the Globe, in Pater noster Row.

This Day is published,

Number III. which compleats

OVID's EPISTLES, translated into English Prose, as near the Original as the different Idioms of the two Languages will allow, with the Latin Text and Order of Construction in the oppolite Page, and Classical Notes in English from the best Commentators, beside a great Number of Notes entirely new.

Printed for Joseph Davidson, at the Angel in the Poultry, Cheapside.

Where may be had,

The Works of Virgil, Horace, and Phædrus, all done in the same Manner.

The True Cordial QUINTESSENCE *of* VIPERS, *the most Noble and Grand Preparation in the whole* Materia Medica, *for the real, substantial Cure of* Impotency *in Men, and* Barrenness *in Women; and is vastly preferable to* Viper Wine, *or any other Preparation of* Vipers *whatever, as being replete with the full and whole Virtues of them.*

A FEW Drops of it only, gives such a generous Warmth, and so exceedingly delights the Vital and Animal Spirits, Senses and Nerves, as soon to shew what it will do, upon a little Continuance of it: for it not only promotes, and prompts to a Desire, but also furnishes proper Matter, for the Support and Establishment of a true lasting Inclination and Power.

By this Means it answers the End as well of Food as Physick; nor is there any thing in Nature besides, that can in that Respect come up to it: considering that it universally nourishes and restores in all the Declensions of Desire and Vigour, without the least forcing the Vessels, or stimulating the Parts, as most other Medicines for these Purposes do: And that it be a Maxim in Physick, that when CERERE & BACCHO FRIGET VENUS, this assertion is sufficiently mirrulous as to want no Assistance that Way; for but it must be allowed, that good Living and Drinking with its cannot but in some Degree, at least as an Auxiliary contribute to its Efficacy.

Nor does it only turn the Matter and create Desire, but also strengthens Power (as it braces up and corroborates the Fibres) and gives an elastick Springiness to the Muscula Erectores Penis in Men, and corrects, cleanses, and comforts the Uterus, or Womb, in Women, the Lankness and Laxity of the former, and the Fouliness, Coldness, or Obstruction of the latter, being more the Cause of Impotency or Infertility, in the one Sex, and Indifferency or Sterility in the other than any Thing else besides; and that it is Balsamick, and greatly Restorative, is confirmed by long Experience, and we have many Instances in Physical Writings, of Persons striving to a healthful old Age, as well as recover'd from deplorable Decays and Weaknesses, by a continued Use of the common *Preparations* of Vipers, which this Quintessence, by being of vastly more Efficacy, brings about in a Quarter of the Time, and with the Tenth Part of the Quantity.

Those who but once try it, will so pleasantly experience its nutritive quickening Properties, in exhilerating the Heart, reviving the Spirits, comforting the Vitals, circulating the Juices, and recreating and renovating, as it were the whole Man, that they will never be without it; for it is such a perfect Help in Time of Need, as that on the taking then but a Dose or two more of it than ordinary, it will so instantaneously animate the dull inactive Spirits, and rouze up and agitate the sluggish ineffectual Faculties in both Sexes, as to excite and capacitate where it could hardly be expected and at the same Time seldom fails to render that conjugal Intercourse Prolifick. Price Half a Guinea the Bottle.

Mr. West, Goldsmith, who us'd to sell these Bottles, being lately dead, it is now Sold only by his Son-in-Law, Mr. Johnson a Baker, at the Seven Stars in Vere Street, Clare-Market; seal'd up, with Directions (for any Messenger) upon arriving for only a Bottle of Quintessence.

Dr. NELSON's most wonderful PANACEA for CONFIRM'D VENEREAL LUES.

And all the Reliques or Remains of it in the Blood; which it infallibly eradicates, tho' of ever so long Standing, it having been long experienc'd to be the only safe and sure Remedy for that hateful Distemper, that was ever known or discovered.

IT curing so safely, and infallibly, as to any Disorder it gives Confinement it requires, or Suspicion it occasions, that it is admir'd and recommended by all that have taken it, for it neither purges, vomits nor salivates, but cures by its alterative, deobstruent and universal Qualities, insomuch that Children, and the weakest and most tender or crazy constitution'd People may take it at all Times of the Year, and go about with it as if they had taken nothing at all; likewise those, who have been brought near the Grave, by repeated unsuccessful Salivations, or other violent, or too frequent Purgations, or Vomits; for it restores as well as clears the Blood, of all the lurking poisonous Taint, and Mercury, tho' never so secretly lodg'd in the Body; wherefore let none of those unfortunate People despair, but try it, and they will be comfortably convinc'd of the Truth of what is here said of it.

Persons, who are pox'd to the last Degree, their whole Mass or Blood being contaminated, and have been told that nothing but a Salivation would Cure them, tho' they labour under tormenting Pains in the Head, Limbs, or Joints; or have breakings out of Scabs Blotches, Boils, or Spots; or have Swellings, Nodes, Sores, or Ulcers, either in their Throat, Nose, or elsewhere, with weariness in their Limbs, Faintness and Weakness of the whole Body, &c. may entirely rely upon it only, that according to the Degree of the Infection, they must take it and continue it for a longer or shorter Time.

Such as have only some Relicks of the Disease, or but suspect that their Blood has got a Smatch of the Taint, by some unfortunate Circumstance about them, which they now and then feel, either from ill-managed Claps, or other doubtful Cases, should never venture to marry, if they are single, or meddle with their Wives if married, till they are sure they are safe, as they must certainly will be, upon their only taking a Pot or two of it.

It is also exceeding pleasant to take, as well as delightful in its effects, and thoroughly cleanses, Nourishes and Restores, the foulest, most weaken'd, and worn-out Constitution.

Price 5 s. the Tin-pot, prepar'd only by the Doctor above-said and left by him (Mr. Isted Bookseller, at the Golden Ball; Fleet-street, being dead) with Mr. Corbett, Bookseller at Addle's Head opposite St. Dunstan's Church-Fleet-street, and at Mr. Cook's under the Royal Exchange, where it may be had by any Messenger ready sealed up, with Directions how to take it by only asking for at 5 s. Pot of the Panacea.

For the immediate Cure of BARRENNESS *in* WOMEN *tho' of many Years Continuance, and proceeding from the most Caufe forever,*

And alſo of IMPOTENCY *in* MEN, *however occaſion'd, or of ever ſo long Standing,*

The Famous and Inestimable FROLICK ELIXIR.

The ſtrongeſt, moſt ſure, and moſt powerful Cordial in Nature, is recommended.

BEING the only true and Infallible Cure for Barrenneſs in Women ever diſcovered to Mankind in the Univerſe, and which at once effectually removes the moſt Trouble, even of all other Remedies have failed, as Thouſands have experienced, and that by procuring the moſt fruitful Seeds in the Body, and ſtrongly raiſing all the Paſſions to their moſt impaſſioned Height, and then directing the Force and Vigour of the Seed and Paſſages, through all Obſtructions, to its proper Receptacle, encreaſing the Animal Spirits, refining a Jacobs Ladder, and evidently reſtoring the ruddy Fibres of the whole Habit, with a generous Warmth and roſy Moiſture, and thereby invigorating it to ſuch a Degree as not to be imagin'd, but by thoſe who have experienced how ſtrangely and ſuddenly it removes Fears and powerfully ſtrengthens all the Animal Faculties and Generative Powers in both Sexes. It abſolutely baniſhes Deſpondency, baniſhes Melancholy, and inſpires Mirth and Gaiety of Heart beyond Expreſſion.

Abundance of Ladies who for ſeveral Years were ſeem'd incurable Patterns, have after twice taking it, conceived and became Fruitful: and great Numbers of Gentlemen, who by ill living or otherwiſe, had render'd themſelves incapable of the Procreation, have ſince been enabled by it to propagate their Species inſomuch, that very many illuſtrious Families who, for want of Children, were almoſt reſolv'd to have their Eſtates (now both ſuch happy Heirs, and are ſunder Providence) indebted to this Great Medicine for their Iſſue.

It reſtores all Diſorders of the Stomach, creates an Appetite, procures a good Digeſtion, and in all Weakneſs of Body, or Decay of Conſtitution, of any Kind, ſo moſt infallible active, and even ſeems to keep back the Infirmities of Old Age at bay.

It is to be taken but a few Drops at a Time, has a very fine Flavour, is pleaſant to the Palate, Comfort to the Stomach, and can be had only at the Two Blue Poſts in Haydon Yard in the Minories, 5 s. a Bottle, with Directions.

Concerning Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes of all Kinds.

ALL judicious Phyſicians and Surgeons allow, that *nothing is more difficult to cure than Statuous Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes whether occaſion'd by too lewer purging for Venereal Infection, virulent Strains, Follies in fact, or any other Cauſe whatever, and that they are dangerous in their Conſequences, as well as difficult to cure, as certain ſince they exceedingly weaken the Generative Faculties, infect the whole Nervous Syſtem, often bring on Hectick Heats, a Lame Diſeaſe or Conſumption of the Lungs, or an Hypoſy or Nervous Conſumption which frequently terminate in Death itſelf.*

All ſuch Perſons who have the Misfortune to be troubled with Old ſtubborn Gleets, Seminal Emiſſions, Involuntary Boughings, exceſſive Nocturnal Collations, or any Weakneſs of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, the Urethra, Incontinency of Urine, or Difficulty of holding their Water, would be glad to meet with a certain, ſafe and ſpeedy Cure, which they may effectually do, by taking only a ſmall Quantity of a true Genuine Anti-Gonorrhoick Medicine, now publiſhed for a general Good, after having for many Years in private Practice been experienced never once to fail perfectly cure the moſt ſtubborn Gleets known, even of Many Years Standing without Diſturbance in Diet, as alſo all other Weakneſſes of the Reins, Seminal Veſſels and Urinary Paſſages, which it ſtrengthens and reſtores, bringing to right and perfect Order all thoſe Parts and Paſſages to their natural Tone and priſtine Vigour, in a very eaſy and ſpeedy Manner, at the taking a few Dozes of it only.

For inſtance: Antiphyllamick Anti-Lethargick Elixir is neither diſagreeable to take, nor occaſions the leaſt Diſorder, but is a wonderful Reſtorative to all Weakneſs and Decay of Conſtitution of any Kind, and particularly ſtrengthens the Parts, Reins, Seminal and Urinary Veſſels, to an immenſe Degree, inſomuch that in many Inſtances of them, one Doſe of it does more than two of any other Remedy yet found out; and all Perſons ſtrangled with Gleets or Seminal Weakneſſes of any Sort, or Weakneſs of the Urinary Veſſels, who take it, will in three Days time find it ſo very effectual, that they will be moſt agreeably ſurpriſed at it.

When a Medicine will infallibly accompliſh ſuch a ſafe, ſpeedy and perfect Cure of ſuch difficult Maladies, as Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes are, as this is a Remedy truly and directly will, even after all other Means and Medicines have been try'd in vain; too much cannot be ſaid in Praiſe of it, and they all who ever took it for any of the above-mention'd Purpoſes, have readily declared.

The Price is but 5 s. 6 d. alſo for its moſt late Efficacy, one Doſe alone being ſufficient in moſt Caſes to accompliſh a Cure, ſometimes two at moſt, and by the Author's ſpecial Appointment, is to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toy-ſhop, at the Roſe and Crown againſt St. Clement's Church Yard in the Strand, ready ſealed up, with a Book of Inſtructions, which whoever reads carefully will be inſtructed in his own Caſe, and perfectly know, when the Cure is perfected, and is aſſured with Succeſs a Cure at Home, whether all the Malignity of the Foul Diſeaſe is entirely eſtirpated or not.

Note, Ask only for a Six Shilling Pot of Antiphyllamick Elixir.

To all Gentlemen, Builders, and Others.

THOMAS ETTERIDGE, COLOURMAN,

(Son in Law to the late Mr JOSEPH EMERTON, *who in his Life time chiefly managed his Buſineſs)*

At the BELL *and* SUN, *over againſt Norfolk-Street, between St. Clement's and the New Church in the Strand, London,*

CONTINUES to Sell, in the ſame Manner his late Father did, all Sorts of COLOURS, ready prepared fat the loweſt Price) that any Gentlemen, Builders, &c. may let their Servants or Lodgers to Paint their Houſes, only by the Help of a printed Direction, which he gives with his Colours.

He likewiſe ſells to the Ladies all ſorts o WATER COLOURS and VARNISH, with every thing neceſſary for the new Japanning, and gives a printed Direction for the doing of it to the greateſt Perfection, to thoſe that buy Colours. Alſo Italian Powder for cleaning Pictures, and fine Picture Varniſh.

He deals only for READY MONEY

His Houſe faces Norfolk Street, and not Arundel Street, in the Strand.

ANTI-SIPHYLICON

THE only ſhort and moſt infallible CURE in the Univerſe for the *Venereal Diſeaſe* from the ſlighteſt Infection to the moſt extreme and deplorable Degree of it, even when the Blood and Juices are thoroughly contaminated with its malignant *Virus*, and the very Bones are affected with it.

Freſh Infections, call'd Claps, with all their attendant Symptoms, tho' ever ſo ſevere, are entirely carried off by it in a few Days, and ſo as effectually to prevent the Blood and Juices from being tainted with any remaining Relicks, on one Hand, or a ſeminal Gleet, or Weakneſs, to happen on the other.

And the moſt inveterate Degree of the *French Illneſs*, attended with nocturnal Pains, univerſal Breakings-out, and all other the moſt exſecrable Symptoms, are ſoon overcome by it, and effectually and much more ſafely cured than by Salivation, Fumigation, or any other Method whatever, and to ſo eaſy and pleaſant a Manner, without impairing St engths, or occaſioning any Inconvenience, as loudly to beſpeak it the only appoſite Remedy, or true *Venereal Antidote* in the World, and that ſome Thouſands have, to their great Joy, experienced.

It is pleaſant to take, occaſions no Sickneſs or Diſorder, nor requires Confinement, but may be taken, and the Cure be accompliſhed, without the Knowledge of the neareſt Friend.

Thoſe who ſuſpect they have received an Injury may, by only a Dole or two of it, be perfectly freed from all Apprehenſions; for it ſuffers no lurking Venom to lie hid in the Body, but wholly exterminates it, Root and Branch, in a gentle, eaſy, and moſt effectual Manner.

All ſuch, likewiſe, as doubt they have ſome remaining Relicks of former Injuries, may, by a few Doſes of it, entirely free themſelves from all Suſpicions of that Kind; for it admits of no Foulneſs, Corruption, or Putrefaction whatever, to remain in the Fluids, or to adhere to the Solids; and, on that Account, in all Scorbutick, Scrophulous, and even Leprous Eruptions, or Foulneſſes of the Skin, or glandulous Sweilings, and Impurities of the Juices, it does more by one Doſe than any other Medicine, yet known, can by ten.

The Price of this moſt noble *Anti-Siphylicon* is but ſix Shillings a Pot, which, conſidering its extraordinary Efficacy, one Pot only being ſufficient in moſt Caſes, to accompliſh the Cure, is not a tenth Part of its Value; and is appointed by the Author to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toy-ſhop, at the Roſe and Crown, againſt St. Clement's Church-yard, in the Strand, ready ſealed up, with a Book of Inſtructions, by the Peruſal of which all Perſons who were ever affected with any Degree of the *Venereal Diſeaſe* may perfectly underſtand their own Condition, and certainly know when, and when not, the *Venereal Poiſon* is entirely rooted out of their Bodies. Note, *Ask only for a Six Shilling Pot for the Scurvy.*

The only True Specifick TINCTURE

For the TOOTH-ACH, *and all Diſorders and Defects of the* TEETH *and* GUMS *whatever, which has given ſuch intire Satisfaction to the Nobility and Gentry for above theſe Twenty Years paſt, by its vaſtly exciting all other Things, either formerly invented or lately contrived for theſe Purpoſes;*

SINGLE one Drop of it gives infallible and inſtant Eaſe in the moſt tormenting Pain, when nothing elſe will, and not only takes it away in a Moment, but abſolutely cures the TOOTH ACH, to as certainly to prevent its Return.

At only once uſing, it makes the ſouleſt Teeth moſt beautifully white, aſſuredly faſtens thoſe that are looſe, and infallibly preſerves the Teeth from growing rotten, and thoſe a little decayed, from becoming worſe: It perfectly cures the Scurvy in the Gums, cauſing them to grow up to the Teeth again to Admiration, and alſo occaſions a ſweet Breath.

It is neither diſagreeable to the Smell or Taſte, but effectually preſerves the Teeth and Gums from all manner of Foulneſs, Corruption and Putrefaction, keeps them ſound, good, and in moſt beautiful Order, and may be depended upon to anſwer the Character here given of it, literally, and in every Reſpect, as Perſons innumerable have experienced.

But theſe inimitable Qualities, and ſolely inherent Virtues by which it has juſtly gained ſuch an univerſal and unparallell'd great Character, have occaſion'd, as uſual in ſuch Caſes, various and frequent Endeavours to mimick it, ſome under the ſame Name, and in the very Words of this Advertiſement, and others under other Names; be careful, therefore, to have the right, which may be infallibly relied upon, and which is to be had only by the Author's Appointment, of the Gentlewoman at the Two Blue Poſts in Haydon Yard in the Minories, London, at 3 s. 6 d a Bottle with Directions.

Good Allowance to thoſe who take Quantities for Exportation.

The moſt Noble ELIXIR

For Hypochondriack Melancholy *in Men, and the* Hiſterick Diſeaſe, *or* Vapors *in Women,*

IN three Days Time, demonſtrates to every one who takes it, that it is abſolutely infallible for the thorough Cure of thoſe perplexing Indiſpoſitions, even in their higheſt and moſt grievous Degree, where nothing but Horror reigns, where Reaſoning is interrupted or depraved, and where the Mind is confuſed with terrible Perturbations, Anxieties and Deſpondency even to Diſtraction, and the Body afflicted with almoſt innumerable Ailments.

It's ſurprizing to ſee how ſoon this CELEBRATED ELIXIR (even a few Doſes of it only) entirely cures all the vaſt Variety of Symptoms and induces a new train of chearful and pleaſant Ideas, inſtead of hoſe deep and black thoughts, thoſe direful Apprehenſions that ſo tenaciouſly dwelt upon the Soul, clouded the Underſtanding, and deſtroyed a Diſpoſition ever receiving Comfort again; for it occaſions a flow of undiſturbed Spirits, and cauſes bright gleams of Joy to break in upon the Heart, and chaſe away the wholeload of depreſſed and melancholy Imaginations ſo effectually, that the Patients are ſuddenly reliev'd both in Body and Mind, and now enjoying perfect Health, free and lively Spirits, deadly Fetters and gay Thoughts, ſtand as much amazed that they could be chain'd down to ſuch a diſmal way of Thinking, ſuch dreadful Fears and dark Incumbrances, as before, they were hopeleſs of ever getting free from them.

In a Word, the Effect of this moſt Noble Elixir, in ſo ſuddenly and infallibly curing *Hypochondriack Melancholy* in Men, and the *Hyſterick Diſeaſe*, or *Vapours* in Women, in all their Shapes and Appearances, even after all other Remedies have proved fruitleſs, is irreſiſtible, as the vaſt Numbers of both Sexes who have been perfectly cured by it, with the utmoſt Satisfaction declare.

It occaſions no manner of Diſorder, is pleaſant to take, a few Drops of it are a Doſe, and is to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toy-ſhop, at the Roſe and Crown againſt St. Clement's Church Yard in the Strand, at 5 s. a Bottle, with Directions.

The only ſhort and infallible Cure for that reigning Diſeaſe the SCURVY, *and all Scorbutick Humours, tho' arrived in the higheſt or moſt inveterate Degree, or of ever ſo many Years ſtanding, and that without any ſenſible Evacuation, or the leaſt Purging, which, by an unaccountable Miſtake, is generally adviſed, altho' always found rather to encreaſe an confirm the Scurvy than cure it.*

By the ſo much fam'd and moſt pleaſant Chymical DROPS.

WHICH, without the leaſt Trouble, Confinement, or any Diſorder whatever, do at once ſtrike at the true Cauſe of the Scurvy and entirely deſtroy it, and all Scorbutick Humors and Effects, Root and Branch, ſo as never to return again, as many Thouſands of both Sexes have experienced, and as all who take them in Three Days Time are convinced; for they almoſt inſtantly alter the morbid State of the Juices, purify the Blood, ſweeten all the Fluids, cleanſe them from Impurities, and directly clear the whole Habit from all Spots, Blotches, black and blue Marks, Itchings, foul Eruptions or Breakings out. Weakneſs of the Limbs, languid Heavineſs of the whole Body, wandering Pains, Weakneſs of the Back, and all the vaſt Variety of Symptoms by which the Scurvy imitates and often lies conceal'd under the Appearance of the Rheumatiſm, and many other Diſtempers.

And for ſtrengthening the Stomach, immediately creating a good Appetite, cauſing a regular and eaſy Digeſtion of Food, and curing all windy Effects and Diſorders of the firſt Paſſages, (whence proceed Head-Achs, Vapours, and other Indiſpoſitions) no Bitters, nor any other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them, into which that deſides infallibly curing the Scurvy in all its Shapes and Appearance, they allureſly and directly cure the Green-Sickneſs in Virgins, Worms of all Kinds, in Young or Old, and almoſt all other Chronick Diſeaſes, which are chiefly occaſioned by Indigeſtion and flatulent Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels) and certainly prevent Fevers, Agues and other acute Diſeaſes.

They are wonderful'y Cordial and Reſtorative, ſtrengthen and enoen the whole Machine, and as ſoon as taken, make the Patient pleaſantly lightſome, brisk and vigorous to Admiration, and are good for all Sorts of Perſons, to preſerve as well as to procure a ſound and healthful State of Body.

But the great Reputation theſe ſo much fam'd and moſt pleaſant Chymical DROPS have ſo univerſally gain'd among Perſons of Eminence, for their ſuddenly and infallible curing the Scurvy and all Scorbutick Humors, and other Chronick Diſeaſes, in ſuch an eaſy and agreeable Manner, have occaſion'd many to imitate them, ſome under the ſame, and others under other Names; be careful therefore not to be deceived, but be ſure to have the Right, which by the Author's ſpecial Appointment, are to be had only at the Gentlewoman's at the two blue Poſts in Haydon Yard in the Minories at 3 s. 6d a Bottle, with Directions.

ANODYNE NECKLACE,

Now In LONG-ACRE.

BY His MAJESTY's Royal Patent, PATIENCE, and PLAINNESS, Conſidered in the GOUT and RHEUMATISM—With, PLAIN TRUTH, in VENEREAL, GLEET and UNNATURAL UNCLEAN Caſes, All Laid, with Freedom of Expreſſion, Extremely OPEN, To Shew Every One their OWN Private Caſe, and SHORT Cure, Without Telling Any One, in the 3d Page, of this Remarkable Book, Which

Is GIVEN GRATIS, in LONG-ACRE,

At Mr. BURCHELL's, Cutler, and Toyſhop, (NOW) The SIGN of the Famous ANODYNE NECKLACE, for Children's TEETH, Fits, &c. and Caſe of Knives, Next Drury-Lane.

Where is Alſo GIVEN GRATIS,

Lectorem Delectando, Pariterque Monendo. HOR.

The Remarkable Treatiſe, —— Upon,

WOMEN's LEGS,

&c &c. &c. Of the Many Various Sorts Shapes, and Sizes, there are, of Female LEGS Notice in Particular, Is Here Taken, Above Any,

Of the Exact RIGHT, Sized, and WELL Shaped LEGS.

Of the Handſome, and Graceful LEGS.

Of Fine, Slim, Taper LEGS.—Of particular FRENCHIFIED LEGS. —— Of Capering, and Cutting LEGS, at the Play Houſes.—Of Genteel Women's Antiwearable LEGS.

Of Fine Shaped Women's SAME LEGS. — Of Ladies, and Chamber Maid's LEGS —— Of Tall Women's Comely LEGS. —— Of Middle Sized Women's Clever GIM LEGS.

Of Little Dapper Women's Spruce, Smart LEGS. —Of Fat Women's SO SO LEGS —Of Faſhionable, Modiſh LEGS Of the Enticing, and Bewitching Drury Lane, GAMELEGS.

And, Of the LARGER Sized LEGS. And, How to make them Appear, Slim, Fine, Taper, Lovely, and perfectly GIM.

Shewing the True Exact Size, and Shape, that Every Woman's LEGS, ſhould be of, to be Handſome, Clever, & Slim,

And, How to make SUCH Good LEGS, out of Bad Ones,

From the Talleſt Woman, to the Leaſt. From the Fatteſt, to the Leaneſt, and, From the Lady, to the Chamber Maid.

With, The Curious Prints of theſe LEGS, Finely Engraved.

LONDON: Printed for J. MORGAN, in *Pater-noſter-Row.* Where Advertiſements, and Letters to the Author, are taken in.